FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1843. [NO. 1345.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
FOR SALE.

THE LOT, with the Improvements, formerly occupied by Neill Johnson, on the South East corner of the Court House Square. The buildings are in good repair. The situation is a most desirable and valuable one for a Tavern.

Also the Lot, with Improvements, on the North side of the Court House Square, adjoining the residence of John Huske, Esq. The buildings are in good repair, and the dwelling house one of the most convenient in the town.

This property must be disposed of; it will be sold at a low price, and the terms will be very accommodating. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
Agents for Trustees, &c.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1843. 44-4w

NEW LINE.
New York & Wilmington Packets.

Schr. ALTHEA CORNELIUS, Faulkenburg, Master.
" SOLOMON ROCKHILL, Rulon, "
" COL. HANSON, Grant, "
" WM. THOMPSON, (new,) Parker, "

THE above line is composed of fast sailing, substantial vessels, commanded by experienced masters. One of the above vessels will sail punctually every Saturday from New York. Cotton and other light freight from Fayetteville will be forwarded by this line free of commission.

Agents in New York, A. E. COOLEY & CO., 9 Counties slip.
Agent in Wilmington, JOHN HALL.
Insurance guaranteed at the lowest rates.

March 1, 1843. 44-3w

$20 REWARD.

LOST, between Fayetteville and Shearn's Hill, in Moore county, on the Morganton Road, on Thursday the 23d instant, a roll of Bank Notes, wrapped in a piece of brown paper, amounting to One Hundred and Eight Dollars, consisting of Ten Ten dollar bills, and Two Four dollar bills, all of the Cape Fear Bank, and all new bills. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part of it. Any information will be thankfully received

ALBERT T. ROBINSON.
Near Dumas's Store, Richmond county. 3wpd
February 27, 1843.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG gentleman, who has had some experience in the business, wishes a situation as a Teacher in some Public or Private School. He is qualified to teach the Languages, as well as the usual branches of an English Education. Satisfactory references will be given. Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

February 28, 1843. 43-4w

CAPITAL PRIZES!
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$35,000 DOLLARS!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class H, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 25th of March, 1843.

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

35,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.
6,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.
2,500 Dollars.	2,000 Dollars.

$1,900, 10 prizes of $1,000, 15 of 600, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 30 of 300, 40 of 250, 50 of 200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $120 00
Ditto do 25 Half do 60 00
Ditto do 25 Quarter do 30 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

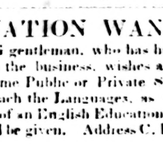
February 25, 1843. 43-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!
300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6½ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
February 11, 1843. 41-10w

TO THE WORLD!!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power! No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system;—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Honor Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, August 23, 1842.

Gentlemen: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory, ever constant in the task, brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with agony—the only voice that came from my lips the voice of groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity, and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician; but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg, accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point. The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had become much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months. By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before my God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe this statement, for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, those dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

THOMAS TURNER, 43 Anthony street.

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th day of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation. I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Duane st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
Corner of Church and Leonard sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
Corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC L. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned, down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost hopeless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT.—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW YORK, August 16, 1842.

Messrs. SANDS—*Gentlemen:* Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease continued to grow worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense.—Those wishing to learn further particulars concerning my case, will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street, New York.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

EDWARD J. HALE, Agent, by special appointment for the Proprietors, for Fayetteville and vicinity. B. Oates, Charlotte, N. C: Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C: Haviland, Risby & Co., Augusta, Geo.: Mosely & Co., Mobile, Ala.

February 10, 1843. 41-cow1Y

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash*.

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

JUST RECEIVED,
25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

Literary Advertisement.

To the Presbyterian Ministers, Ruling Elders, and Congregations of North Carolina.

THE SYNOD of North Carolina, having, at their last Stated Sessions, earnestly recommended the circulation of the interesting volumes issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, among the families in their several Churches, and having also earnestly recommended to the congregations under their care, to *provide*, each congregation for itself, a *complete set* of these volumes, to be kept, as the property of the respective congregations, under such regulations as may secure to all the members the use of the whole set; thus affording, to the poorest in the community, the opportunity of profiting by the use of some of the best volumes of Christian instruction;—and each of the Presbyteries composing the Synod having adopted similar recommendations;—the subscriber, desirous of securing to his brethren all suitable facilities for carrying this important measure of the Synod and its several Presbyteries into full effect, hereby informs the Churches within the limits of the Synod, that he has lately procured, from the Presbyterian Board of Publication, a supply of the volumes herein referred to; which, he is now ready to furnish, to congregations, or individuals, at the established prices of the Board. It is his intention, should his brethren patronize him, to keep on hand, a constant supply, for this purpose. The Churches within the limits of the Presbytery of Concord are informed, that boxes, containing complete sets of these books, or smaller packages, containing such selections of them as may be ordered, will be promptly forwarded, as they may direct, to either of the towns of Salisbury, Charlotte, Concord, Statesville, Mocksville, or Lincolnton, free of all expense, except the Catalogue prices of the books.—Churches within the bounds of the Presbytery of Orange, may, in like manner, receive such books as they may order, forwarded to Raleigh, Hillsborough, or Chapel Hill; and all the Churches of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, may be furnished with such books as they may desire, with equal facility; as the subscriber will probably visit, in person, most of these congregations; and thus secure the opportunity of making suitable arrangements for furnishing Churches and individuals with such books as they may desire to possess.

Persons forwarding, by mail, letters to the subscriber, containing orders for books, are respectfully requested to pay the postage of their letters. This, it is hoped, they will cheerfully do, when they consider, that this is the only expense to which they will be subjected, besides the prices of the books.

COLIN McIVER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1843. 43-3w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE

LOCOFOCO FINANCIERING.—The following brief statement explains how the Locofocos of Arkansas managed to use up their State Bank. We rather think that the State has repudiated the bonds mentioned:—

FROM THE ST. LOUIS NEW ERA, FEB. 16.

Real Estate Bank.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of A. H. Sevier a Senator in Congress, and T. T. Williamson, while acting as commissioners for the sale of state bonds, reported that said commissioners sold *five thousand bonds* to the Secretary of the Treasury at par, *receiving therefor the proceeds of the Smithsonian bequest*. That they paid W. W. Corcoran (a broker of Washington City) five thousand dollars for his services in the negotiation, and also charged a like amount, that is, Sevier two thousand dollars and Williamson three thousand dollars, for the same service.

That the commissioners, after receiving the money, invested about $450,000 in *Southern and Western bank notes*, without any authority so to do. That after charging, as before stated, for their services, Sevier appropriated to his own use $14,300, and Williamson the sum of $14,094, a part of this sum under the pretence of covering the engraver's bill—for which Williamson executed his note at six months date—but upon which the bank has been sued, judgment obtained, and payment only stayed by a *supersedeas*. That while in the city of New York they loaned, in addition to the above, to Peter Hanger $4000, to Chester Ashley $2000, James L. Dawson $2,050, and to L. Reardon $1000 of the bank funds. The committee conclude their report as follows:

"With a brief recapitulation of the facts evolved in the course of this investigation, your committee will close their report. First, then, it is shown that Messrs. Sevier and Williamson were the commissioners to dispose of the bonds. Second, that they received for them their *par value* of 500,000 dollars in *gold* or its equivalent. Third, that after receiving it in the above description of funds, they converted it into Southern and Western bank *paper* at an average discount of about three and a half per cent., when such funds were from two to twelve and a half per cent. under par in the city of New York. Fourth, that the commissioners loaned to sundry individuals various amounts of the funds, and retained a considerable portion for themselves. Fifth, that they paid five thousand dollars to W. W. Corcoran, and to themselves the same amount for negotiating the bonds. Sixth, that the conversion of the funds—the appropriation of a portion to their own use and that of others, was unauthorized by the instructions given them, and in direct violation of the high trust reposed in them. Seventh, that the result of their conduct was most fatally disastrous to the interests of the institution, and of the state."

The report was adopted by the House.

Mode of supplying the Navy.—The foulest abuses in this line of public service are known to exist—in clothing, groceries, lumber, timber, *tobacco*, and every thing else. The contracts for these supplies are habitually given as fat jobs to favorites—or the favorites of favorites—and given pretty much at their own prices—without competition or the knowledge of the general public that they were to be let. The country must see at once, the liability of the system to let in unbounded fraud and imposition; and so the fact is alleged to be.

Mr. Stanly, a few days before the close of the session, moved and carried an amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill, designed to correct this flagrant evil by requiring all provisions and clothing of every name and nature, to be supplied hereafter by contract—that is we presume, by public competition, awarding the contract to the lowest bidder. It is an excellent movement. He who plugs one of these holes of corruption and favoritism, proves himself a true friend of the country. Secret, underhanded, stealthy, undermining corruption, is more to be dreaded in this country by liberty, than open assault.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Ashburton Treaty.—In the debate in the House of Lords, on the answer to the Queen's speech; Lord Brougham referred to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain—as indeed nearly all the speakers did—and said concerning the boundary adjustment:

"As to the terms of that settlement—as to the territory which is affected by the line of boundary that we have heard so much talked of to night, and so much more and so less wisely talked of out of doors—I profess myself to be of this opinion, (a heresy, I doubt not, that will be questioned by some, perhaps, of my noble friends behind me)—I so infinitely over value, perhaps, the importance, the vital importance, to the interests of this country and of mankind at large, of a good understanding, of a cordial friendly footing, being restored between this country and our kinsmen of America, that I care not how this line of boundary is drawn. I am utterly indifferent what direction that line takes; let it go a few miles or leagues to the right hand or to the left, even let it affect Cape Rous, even let it affect the navigation of the St. John's river—welcome! take it all! Give it up! Give me peace between America and England."

His Lordship went on to say, however, that he was not left to that in defending the treaty. He considered the settlement fair and just, and paid compliments to Lord Ashburton for the happy success of this negotiation.

The Comet spoken of in the paragraph from the Boston Journal as visible at midday on the 28th ult., was seen in this Town by many persons on Monday night for two or three hours after the sun went down. The body or nucleus was below the western horizon when first observed, just after the sun had set, but the tail streamed off brilliantly towards the South East, a fourth of the distance across the heavens. This celestial stranger it would appear has come suddenly and unexpectedly within the scope of our vision. We do not recollect to have seen its approach foretold.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A Comet.—A gentleman from Braintree, of a highly respectable character, informs us that yesterday, about noon, the inhabitants of that town were alarmed at the sight of a large heavenly body, resembling a comet, in the south eastern part of the sky—and having a tail or train of considerable length. It was clearly visible to the naked eye for the space of nearly an hour, until lost in the space. It was also seen here yesterday, we understand.

The Portland Advertiser of this morning, says it was seen at that place at noon day.

Boston Merc. Jour. March 1.

Its brilliancy was almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the limb of the sun; its tail appears about three degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draco. Be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called "a hairy star;" it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was in the year 1402, and was so brilliant that the light of the sun at the end of March did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail was, to use the language of the day, "two fathoms long." The third appeared February 18, 1744, and nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at midday without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to-day is the same as that of 1402.

New Bedford Mercury.

Mutilation of a Loco Foco Member of Congress.—The predictions of the editor of the Louisville Journal, as to the degree to which Mr. Sprigg, of Kentucky, would reflect honor upon the constituency that returned him to this Congress, seem to have been realized. Toward the close of the last session he signalized himself in a fracas at the eating-house under the House of Representatives, and received a severe wound in his hand from collision with broken glass; and last night, at an eating-house in Pennsylvania avenue, he got into a fight with a person named Drudge, a miller's cart driver, which terminated in his opponent's biting the largest portion of his ear off! Dr. Sewall did his best to repair the mischief, but the fragment of Mr. Sprigg's ear, (which is now in the Doctor's possession,) was too much lacerated to be restored, and the Hon. member will of course carry the mark of the scuffle to his grave.

Were this tale to be related in any subsequent "Notes for general circulation," would it not be set down as a signal instance of the mendacity of travellers?

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following account of a ludicrous scene at Vicksburg:

An amusing incident occurred at Vicksburg while Mr. Clay was on his way to New Orleans. After Mr. Clay had received the hearty welcome of the generous Vicksburgers and taken leave of them, the Rainbow, on which he was a passenger, was just about to shove off from the landing, when an enthusiastic little Frenchman, a good Whig, and well known to many of the citizens of Mississippi, was seen rushing down the hill at full speed, crying—"stop de boat! stop de boat! I shall see Mr. Clay!" He succeeded in getting on board before the plank was pulled in, but in answer to the remonstrances of the mate that the boat would start before he could have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Clay, he replied, "Start and be d—d! Suppose you take me to New Orleans? I shall not care—I have come all de way from Jackson to see Mr. Clay, and have just arrived in de cars, and I shall see him, be gar!" Saying which he rushed up into the cabin, and clearing for himself a passage through the crowd which surrounded the great statesman, placed himself in front of Mr. Clay. "Are you Mr. Clay?" he demanded. I am, sir, replied Mr. Clay. "Den, sir I shall be very happy to make you acquainted wid me." I am very happy to make your acquaintance, replied Mr. Clay, extending his hand to the good Frenchman; pray sir, favor me with your name. "Oh! dam de name," said the Frenchman, grasping Mr. Clay's hand, "suppose I tell you my name, you shall not recollect him five minute. I have come all de way from Jackson to see you, Mr. Clay, and I am so happy, you shall not suppose. I nevair was so happy but one time before, and dat was when I shake hand wid de grand Napoleon, and I shall nevair expec to be so happy again till I shake hand wid my Savior in de Kingdom of Heaven. Now I am satisfy and I must go. Goodby, Mr. Clay. I hope you shall be our next President. By gar, I know you shall. I have bet my whole pile on you Mr. Clay, and I don't care one dam if I lose or if I win. Adieu, Mr. Clay. God bless you and make you de President." Then giving Mr. Clay a hearty shake of the hand, he retired and reached the deck just as they were about to pull in the last plank.—*N. O. Tropic.*

Agricultural Products of the United States.—From the valuable Report of Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents to Congress, we have extracted the following item, showing the total amount of the principal agricultural products of the country for 1842.

Wheat,	bushels	102 317 340
Indian Corn,	"	441,829,246
Oats,	"	150 883 617
Rye,	"	22,762 952
Potatoes,	"	135,883,381
Hemp and Flax,	tons	158,569
Tobacco,	lbs.	194.694,891
Cotton,	"	683,333,231
Rice,	"	94 007,484
Sugar,	"	142.445.199
Silk Cocoons,	"	244.124
Wine,	galls.	130,748

Of the wheat growing States, Ohio is the greatest producer—last year's crop being over twenty-five million bushels. The next largest is New York, being sixteen millions. The next in order are Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Of Indian Corn, Tennessee produces the largest crop. The amount raised last year was fifty-five million bushels. Kentucky raised about fifty millions. Virginia, Ohio and Indiana each about forty millions.

Of Tobacco Virginia produced about sixty million pounds. Kentucky forty-five. Tennessee twenty-eight. Maryland twenty-one. North Carolina twenty-six. Missouri twelve.

The Best Way to bring up Children.—"Bring up a child in the way he *would go* and when he is old he will not depart from it."—At seven years old start him to school but you need not make him go only when he wishes, that is about one day in five—keep him at this till he is fifteen—then take him home (N. B. Do not examine him whether he has learned anything or not.) Let him (when his education is completed,) continue to act as he pleases, (young men are very wise in these days,) and he will be sure never to harden his hands or soil his clothes by work (N. B. He will be sure to wear the finest clothes.) Furnish him with all the money he needs—(what is your money for if 'tis not for your children.) Allow him to ride about wherever he pleases.—Do not chide him for any improper conduct, such as taking a horn occasionally or an innocent *game of hazard*—(Boys will love to play.) Encourage him to act *independently*—that is, to despise and neglect all advice of his seniors—(Boys are wiser now than men.) Permit him to select his own profession and follow it in his own way. He will be sure to select one that is easy of practice.—Idleness, for instance, which is a very popular profession in these days. In short give loose reins to his inclinations, and ten to one, if you do not live to see him *promoted above the earth* a wonder and *admiration of multitudes*.

Halifax Republican.

"*So wise, so young, they say, do ne'er live long.*"—A child with two heads was born a few days since in Baltimore, but did not survive more than a few hours, so that no opportunity was afforded for testing the truth of the saying whether two heads be really better than one.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Distress.—At the delivery office of the Provident Society at Philadelphia on Monday, the applications for work, making shirts at 12½ cents each, were about eight hundred.

A NIGHT AT THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

The National Intelligencer furnishes a graphic picture of the scene in the House of Representatives at the close of the late Session of Congress. Whilst it cannot but amuse, it is calculated to lessen somewhat the small remains of respect which late years have left in the public mind for a large portion of that body. Nevertheless, as a portion of the news of the day, we do not feel at liberty to forbear extracting a portion of it. The following are selections made here and there:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1843—*In continuation.*

DEFERRED PROCEEDINGS.

Our report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on Friday night was closed abruptly at *ten* o'clock. Of the doings which took place between that time and the hour of one—at which this branch of Congress ceased to exist—the Reporter now gives such a narrative as the great disadvantage under which the notes thereof were taken, will permit. To depict, to the life, the scenes of these closing hours as they occurred—or to convey an exact idea of the tumultuous confusion, noise, and uproar that pervaded the Hall and converted its very echoes it to thunder, would be to describe chaos with a pen dipped in lightning, and to transfer to the tympanum of every reader's ear the concentrated hummings of a hundred thousand bumble bees.

THE FINE.

Mr. GWINN and Mr. McKEON moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the bill to refund the fine to General Jackson.

Mr. UNDERWOOD asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

For a few moments, every intelligible expression was lost in the almost wild commingle ment of human voices strained "to the top of their bent," calling for the Reporter knows not what, and addressing the Reporter knows not whom.

Far on the left of the Chair, at the same time, and in the same angle, making a direct mathematical line for the Reporter's ear, a couple of voices of the richest melody were pouring forth notes of the softest music to words which the Reporter took down as follows, (whether with precise accuracy or not he could not, amidst so much confusion, say:)

I have come from a happy land where care is unknown—
I have parted a merry band to make thee my own;
Haste, haste, fly with me, where love's banquets wait for thee,
Thine its sweets shall be—thine, thine, alone!

In harsh and unmelodious contrast with these golden tones were the violent and unceasing complainings of the Speaker's hammer, as it fell, every alternate second, on the groaning table beneath it, in vain endeavors to quell the multitudinous sea of tempestuous elements that raged below.

The first distinct idea that the Reporter could comprehend, after this scene, was a suggestion by—

Mr. WISE, addressed to the Chair, that one great cause of the disorder that pervaded the House was the perpetual use of the instrument called the hammer, which rendered it impossible for the Chair to be heard by a member, or a member by the Chair.

The CHAIR called to order.

Mr. WISE said he made the suggestion merely as a friend.

The Chair made an urgent appeal to members to come to order.

But the thing seemed impossible.

A Member. Let the Chair call members by their own names, if they will not keep order.

A voice. Well, by what *other* names than their own would you call them you lubber.

The roll of yeas and nays was at length called on the motion of Mr. GWIN, and the vote stood yeas 77, nays 83.

No. 548, AGAIN.

Mr. HOLMES rose and inquired, with extreme solicitude of manner and action, what had become of that glorious and eternal bill No. 548! Was it yet among the living things of earth? or had its troubled existence been brought suddenly to a close!

[Roars of laughter, and cries of "dead, dead;" "on the Speaker's table;" "twelve and a half per cent. not enough to pay its funeral expenses," &c.]

Mr. HOLMES seemed deeply affected by the intelligence, and took his seat in the act of enunciating—

"Had I died but an hour before this chance,
"I had been blessed—for, from this instant,
"There's nothing serious in mortality."

A LONG RESOLUTION.

Mr. BEESON persisted in his motion for leave to offer his resolution. It was read (in part only, being extremely long) for information, when—

Objection was made to the further reading.

Mr. WISE said it was equal at least to taking the yeas and nays.

The resolution was not received. What its purport was the Reporter cannot conjecture.

Mr. BEESON insisted on the continuation of the reading of his resolution. And Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer it, and asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. MEDILL. I move that this House do now adjourn. It is 12 o'clock.

[A voice:

"Behold how brightly breaks the morning—
Though bleak our lot—our hearts are warm."]

Such was the fact—for, as Mr. Medill spoke, the finger of the clock had ranged quietly, but perceptibly, past the midnight index—and the symptoms of collapse which had for half an hour past been stealthily progressing, became now apparent. Several members, known by the Reporter to entertain conscientious scruples as to the constitutional power of the House to sit after twelve o'clock, had put on their outer garments, and were standing as if in the attitude of departure; yet, at the same time, straining their eyes in looks towards the centre door, in expectation of "what of the night" might come from the Senate. The tale, indeed, was told, and it was manifest that the vitality of the 27th Congress had fled forever.

But still the Hall was extremely crowded.

Mr. BEESON insisted on his motion to suspend the rules, that he might offer his resolution.

And the question being ultimately taken, the rules were *not* suspended, and the resolution was *not* received.

The signs and symptoms of a progressive breaking up were, in the interval, on the increase.

An animated discussion was taking place on the left of the Chair, (in that part of the Hall commonly known as Sleepy Hollow,) several members being engaged in a point of controversy which they agreed finally to submit to the Chair, but of the merits of which the Reporter could form no definite idea, until the difficulty was developed in the question, what ancient philosopher it was that had battered down the walls of Jericho with a ram's horn?

The CHAIR stated that there was no rule of the House which made it the imperative duty of its presiding officer to answer historical interrogatories of this description; and it would be obvious to every candid mind, if such an obligation existed, that the attainments indispensable to the Speaker would take no less a range than the whole *cycle* of human knowledge and acquirement. The Chair was enabled to state, however, that gentlemen were mistaken in supposing that the walls of Jericho had actually been battered down, physically or bodily, with a ram's horn; the real state of facts being that, on a preconcerted signal, and by supernatural agency, the walls of Jericho *fell* down before the blast of trumpets made out of rams' horns, thus securing one of the most extraordinary victories recorded in the annals of the human race.

This explanation appeared satisfactory.

And there was a pause in the *official* movements of the House for a minute and a half.

Mr. Marshall here rose and submitted a motion, upon which he desired to hang a speech. But there were loud cries of "order," "go on," "no," "yes," "hear him," &c. &c.; and the Speaker decided that the motion could only be in order by general consent. And Mr. Marshall resumed his seat.

There was again a pause in the *official* (as contradistinguished from personal) transactions of the House, which was first broken by the inquiry of—

Mr. MORGAN, (addressing the Chair.) Has the morning hour expired? If so, I call for the orders of the day.

[Roars of laughter.]

The SPEAKER. There is at present nothing on the orders of the day of this House.

[A voice: "My uncle, my uncle, he had a carbuncle upon the tip end of his nose."]

Mr. ANDREWS, of Kentucky. The Chair, I understand, has decided that no motion except a call of the House, or a motion to reconsider, is in order. The House is doing nothing; my colleague (Mr. Marshall) wishes to say a few words about matters and things in general. I hope the House will hear him.

[Great confusion and conflicting expressions of opinions, for and against the suggestion.]

Mr. ANDREWS. I move that my colleague have leave to proceed.

[Several voices were here heard calling with great earnestness on Mr. Briggs to address the House.]

Mr. MARSHALL. I am not particularly pressing on this matter of making a speech. I withdraw my application altogether, and I request my colleague not to press it.

Mr. ANDREWS. I certainly will not. I made the motion in good faith, being myself anxious to hear my colleague.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank you; but I do not wish to proceed.

Mr. WELLER called up a motion heretofore made to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill for the relief of the sureties of Samuel Swartwout.

Mr. STANLY objected. Debate must arise on that motion.

Mr. WELLER. I move the previous question.

Mr. SMITH, (addressing the Chair.) Is it in order to act on that bill?

The SPEAKER. In the opinion of the Chair, it *is* in order.

Mr. GRAHAM. I ask the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. STANLY. I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; we shall want three hours to debate that matter.

The yeas and nays on Mr. Stanly's motion were asked and ordered.

And the Clerk was about to commence the call of the roll.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think we have no longer any legislative authority here, and I call upon those members who think with me not to vote when their names are called. In this way we can test the question. Those who think they *have* the power can manifest it by their votes; those who entertain a different opinion can remain silent.

Mr. WISE. I think that I have legislative power and right, by authority of the People, to sit here until 12 o'clock meridian to-morrow. The constitutional day is from 12 M. to 12. It is the Scripture day; "the evening and the morning were the first day."

[A voice. That's good. Hear Wise preach.]

Mr. WELLER. I do not wish to delay the House. I withdraw my motion to reconsider.

So the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BOTTS. I desire to make a suggestion to my colleague, (Mr. Wise,) who says that he has the constitutional right to sit here until 12 o'clock to morrow. On his own construction, if the evening and the morning *are* the first day, the constitutional term expired at 12 o'clock *this* day.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I should like to know how I am ever to get away.

[A voice. "The door is wide open. Cut."]

Mr. SMITH. I desire, with great deference, to inquire of the Chair, whether a motion to adjourn will now be in order? If so, Mr. S. indicated his desire to offer a resolution setting forth that it was now past 12 o'clock, and resolving that this House adjourn *sine die*.

Strong objections were made in all parts of the House.

Mr. ADAMS here submitted whether it was not usual to send a message to the Senate informing that body that the House was ready to adjourn.

Several voices. "It has been done long since."

But according to the *log* of the Reporter, it had not been done. The usual joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President had been adopted some time since, but not the usual resolution on the part of one House (informing the other that it was ready to adjourn.)

Whereupon, a resolution to that effect was, on motion or suggestion of Mr. ADAMS, *adopted*.

And there was again a pause.

Mr. PICKENS broke it. He saw no impropriety (he said) in this House sending a message to the President stating that it was ready to adjourn. The constitutional power of the House had expired. The Senate, it was understood, was in secret Executive session, the business of which constituted no part of the legislation of the country. The House had, on former occasions, adjourned, without waiting for a return of the message from the Senate.

A member. Move that a committee be sent to the President to inform him that the House is ready to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. There has been a joint committee appointed for that purpose.

Mr. PICKENS. I know it—and no answer has been returned. The Senate, I repeat is in Executive session, separate and independent from this House; and no man knows where this thing is to terminate. I wish that a message may be sent to the President on the part of this House.

The House seemed undecided what it would do, and its constituent parts were falling piecemeal away under the influence, *felt* but not seen, silent but omnipotent) of the Constitution of the United States, which had prescribed the limits of its duration.

The House remained in this condition for a minute or more—

When a motion was made by Mr. SNYDER that a recess until 10 o'clock be taken.

The motion was declared to be out of order; and, as something must needs be done to rescue the House from the syncope into which it was rapidly lapsing—

Mr. SNYDER called on Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., Clerk of the House for a story; remarking that, if agreeable, he would suggest that which so graphically depicted the landing of Lafayette.

The Reporter does not *know*, but Mr. Clarke *seemed* about to yield a cheerful acquiescence.

When Mr. PICKENS rose and submitted, in form, a resolution, providing that a committee be appointed on the part of the House to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that *this* House of Congress had transacted all the business before it, and was ready, if the President had no further communication to make, to adjourn.

Which resolution was *adopted*.

And Messrs. Pickens, of South Carolina, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Wise, of Virginia, were appointed a committee accordingly.

After the lapse of a few minutes—

Mr. PICKENS, from the committee appointed for the purpose, addressed the Chair from the main aisle and said, that the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the House had transacted all the business before it, and, if he had no further communication to make, was ready to adjourn, had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had returned for answer that he had no further communication to make to *this* branch of Congress, and that he wished its members a safe return to their families, and to the enjoyments of their homes.

And Mr. P. moved that this House do now adjourn.

Whereupon the SPEAKER rose and delivered his valedictory, as heretofore published.

And then, at ten minutes past one o'clock, the House adjourned *sine die*.

THE SENATE.

Having closed the brief account of proceedings in the Senate in our paper of the 6th with the closing of the doors for Executive session, at the evening session of the 3d instant, we have found upon inquiry that our account was incomplete.

On the re-opening of the doors the same manifestation of the cordial good will and universal satisfaction which we had occasion to record at the termination of the last session of that honorable body was extended towards its presiding officer. The highest reward for the faithful and impartial performance of the delicate and responsible duties of so exalted a station, is the spontaneous expression of approbation of his Peers, who have witnessed and felt the influence of the manner in which those duties have been performed; and we could not, therefore, omit the record of the following resolution, offered as it was by a gentleman of the opposition, (Mr. Benton,) and responded to as with one voice by the whole Senate:

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of President pro tempore of the Senate."

On resuming the chair, the President of the Senate briefly responded to the resolution in the expression of a cordial wish for the safe return of each member of the Senate to the bosom of his family, and the continued health and happiness of all; and then closed the session by an adjournment of the Senate *sine die*.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The National Intelligencer publishes a complete List of the Acts passed at the late Session of Congress, embracing 54 Public and 134 Private Acts, and 10 Joint Resolutions. The following are the Public Acts. Those of a private nature, are chiefly for the settlement of individual claims, and therefore it is unnecessary to insert them.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Third Session of the 27th Congress.

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the half calendar year ending 30th June, 1843.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1844

Making appropriations for the support of the army and of the military academy, and for armories, arsenals, arms and munitions of war, and surveys, for the half calendar year ending 30th June, 1843, and for the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1843, and ending 30th June, 1844.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the half calendar year beginning 1st January, and ending 30th June, 1843, and for the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1843, and ending 30th June, 1844.

Making appropriations for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, for the half calendar year beginning 1st January and ending 1st June, 1843; and for the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1843, and ending 30th June, 1844.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the half calendar year beginning 1st January and ending 30th June, 1843; and for the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1843, and ending 30th June, 1844.

Further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States.

To provide for carrying into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington 9th August, 1842.

Providing the means of future intercourse between the United States and the Government of China.

Making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions due 1st July, 1843, and 1st January, 1844.

Authorizing the reissue of Treasury notes, and for other purposes.

To authorize the chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State to frank public and official documents sent from that office.

Making appropriations for pensions for the half calendar year beginning 1st January and ending 30th June, 1843; and for the fiscal year beginning 1st July, 1843, and ending 30th June, 1844.

To permit the entry of merchandise recovered from shipwreck, in certain cases, free from duty.

To amend the laws regulating imprisonment for debt within the District of Columbia.

To perfect the titles to lands south of the Arkansas rivers, held under New Madrid locations and pre-emption rights, under the act of 1814.

In relation to the two per cent. fund of the State of Mississippi.

Regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coins in the United States.

To fix the value of certain foreign moneys of account in computation at the custom houses.

To test the practicability of establishing a system of electro magnetic telegraphs by the United States.

To modify the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or part by steam," approved July 7th, 1838.

To repeal the bankrupt act.

In relation to the exemplifications of the records of land patents and other evidences of title, and amendatory of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the General Land Office."

Authorising the sale of lands, with the improvements thereon erected by the United States, for the use of their agents, teachers, farmers, mechanics, and other persons employed amongst the Indians.

To provide, in certain cases, for the sale of the real estate of infants within the District of Columbia.

Granting a pension to certain widows of Revolutionary soldiers.

To authorize the election or appointment of officers in the Territory of Wisconsin.

For the protection of commerce on the western shores of Lake Michigan.

Providing for the settlement of claims for supplies furnished the Florida militia.

To set aside certain reservations of lands, on account of live oak, in the southeastern district of Louisiana.

Authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Memphis, in Tennessee.

To authorize the investigation of alleged frauds under the pre-emption laws, and for other purposes.

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the States of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians, and for other purposes.

To amend an act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracoke, North Carolina."

Amendatory of an act establishing the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, and defining the duties of assayer and coiner.

To fix the compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

To reduce the salary of the surveyor of the port of Camden, New Jersey.

Directing the survey of the northern line of the reservation for the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, by the treaty of 4th August, 1824.

Amendatory of "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen."

Altering the times of holding the circuit court of the United States for the district of Connecticut.

To amend the charter of the town of Alexandria.

To re-enact and continue in operation the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States.

To continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

To authorize the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, to settle the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in those States.

To change the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the district of East Tennessee.

To change the place of holding the circuit and district Courts in the district of Maine.

For the payment of seven companies of Georgia militia for services rendered in the years 1840 and 1841.

To amend an act establishing a district court of the United States at Wheeling, Virginia.

Regulating the mode of paying over to the State of Alabama the two per cent. fund relinquished to said State by the act approved 4th September, 1841.

To allow a pension to Nancy Williams, widow of David Williams, who was one of the captors of Maj. Andre.

For the relief of the owners of the fund received from the British Government as an indemnity for slaves lost from on board the Comet and Encomium, at Nassau, Bahamas.

THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

In the preceding columns will be found a List of the Acts passed at the late Session of Congress, as complete as we have been able to make it, and, we rather think, very nearly so. By examining it, the reader will learn what acts have passed, and may also know, from the absence of their titles in the List, what acts have not been passed, either through disinclination, want of time to consider them, or the disagreement of the two Houses in regard to them.

To enable the general reader, however, to come directly to an understanding of what important or prominent bills *failed to pass*, we enumerate the following, which, among others, fell into that predicament:

SOME BILLS WHICH DID NOT PASS.

The bill to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce prior to July 31, 1800.

The bill for the augmentation of the marine corps, and for other purposes.

The bill establishing additional ranks in the navy of the United States, and for other purposes.

The bill making appropriations for the commencement of certain fortifications, for repairing of old works, and for military surveys.

The bill to provide for the disposal and management of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson to the United States, for the establishment of an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

The bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and for certain harbors.

The bill [No. 548] to reduce the compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and other public officers.

The bill to reduce the postage on letters, to fix the same in decimal currency, to regulate the postage on newspapers, and to abolish the franking privilege.

The bill regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, and for other purposes.

The bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, &c.

The bill to establish a Government office for printing and binding, and for other purposes.

The bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, for extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes.

The bill to prevent the employment of private expresses upon mail routes, and for the prevention of frauds upon the revenues of the Post Office Department.

The bill for the relief of General Andrew Jackson.

To bring into the Treasury moneys received by certain public officers before they can be disbursed, and for other purposes.

To the number of Bills which did not pass, we add the bill to cut down the expenses of the New York custom-house, by greatly reducing the number of officers attached to it. This bill had passed the House of Representatives, but, after it reached the Senate, encountered such opposition from the merchants of New York and others, as to induce the Senate to postpone the subject to another session.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE OXFORD MERCURY.

TO THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN—No. 5.

Sir: Considerable time has intervened since we temporarily discontinued our friendly correspondence: during which time my opportunities for ascertaining public political sentiment have been considerable. I can, therefore, safely re-affirm the correctness of two positions heretofore laid down, viz: that your late session is beyond all parallel unpopular, and it has warned the people not again to let your principles triumph in State or National Government. Some of your most incorrigible men, it is true, will still contend that all was done which the nature of things would permit; and yet these very men are holding meetings in the country to consult the interest of the common weal. A friend in Orange has turned my attention to a notice stuck up in his store by the son of a quondam famous locofoco member of Congress; in which notice the people are earnestly solicited to meet at a time and place therein named, "to consult (in the language of the notice) the best interest of the country." Now, sir, this meeting must be intended for one of two things; it is either "to consult the best interest of the country," or it is to devise ways and means to avert public indignation and prepare for your members a shelter, a house of refuge, in ingenious excuses, ambiguous quibbles, and cunning subterfuges, from the gathering storm. If it be for the first alleged purpose, and we ought to suppose it is, does it not strike you as rather late and unseasonable. Why were not the best interests of the country consulted at the proper place and time; and if nothing could be done then by those especially delegated for that purpose and clothed with all the necessary powers, how can good be effected by a neighborhood meeting of private individuals? See how these men confound themselves by the words of their own mouths: they could not benefit the people by Legislative enactments, but they call them together in private meetings to be relieved, aided and edified by futile speeches and powerless resolutions. But doubtless this meeting, as all similar ones, is for the latter purpose mentioned above, and if so, it is still more useless. I do assure you, the people need no learned commentaries and voluminous glossaries to enable them to understand the Text of Democracy as lately preached and practised. It is written in plain language, comprehensible to the dullest understanding; and no jesuitical casuistries, interpolations, and double readings, will ever cause the plain, blunt common sense of the community to stumble at its meaning. Sir, when good is done us we always *feel* it, and need no long, refined and profound argument to convince us that we are benefitted. And though Peter, in the ever memorable history of a Tub, might persuade his unsophisticated brothers that they were eating fish, when devouring coarse bread, his modern followers will find their subjects not so imaginative as to be persuaded that good and evil are mere abstractions, and that empty cribs are filled with corn and a writ of execution a messenger of plenty. But to proceed with our investigation of your late career. You are aware that the agrarian and revolutionary tendency of your party's doctrines, when permitted to rear their heads above opposition or control, has brought upon you the title of destructives; a title which Mississippi repudiations, the disgracing of the broad seal of the sovereign State of New Jersey, the refusal to elect United States Senators in Tennessee, and the civil wars and insurrections against the Constitutional authorities in Rhode Island, would seem to render most appropriate and becoming. According to the usual course of the Democracy, however, where these things are unpopular, they are struck from the Text-book: affording a most striking resemblance herein to the doctrines and practices of the ancient Romish Church, which were accommodated to all places and persons with remarkable tact and ingenuity; those doctrines which were heterodox in one place being held to be obsolete there, and no longer a part of the creed. So we find this great wonder of modern times, Locofocoism, changing its chameleon hues to suit the color of surrounding sentiment, and adopting its phase to the fancy of every beholder. But let me tell you, it is impossible longer to humbug the people by such devices: they believe all those principles practised on by the party in different sections are part and parcel of the general creed: and in this belief they are confirmed by your own course, even while engaged in denying their authority. Of what avail is it that you affect a holy horror of the Rhode Island wars and other anarchising proceedings, when you are yourselves setting examples of similar recklessness? Do you recollect the crusade against the Banks at your late session? And are you fully aware of the tremendous consequences which would result from certain positions laid down during that crusade? I sincerely trust that now, after the heat of conflict has cooled, and time for sober reflection afforded, you are heartily ashamed of your course, and astounded at the thought of the awful precipice on which you were standing. If I recollect aright, an effort was made to pass a law, according to which, upon the suspension of a Bank, its charter was to be forfeited and its effects confiscated, without a trial, judge or jury. This, sir, if you have ever read the Constitution of the United States, you must know is in direct conflict with that clause which expressly declares that "no bill of attainder shall be passed:" it is at war with the clause which forbids the passing of a law impairing the obligation of contracts; and is besides, solemnly asserting a principle, according to which the tenure of a large portion of the property of the State would become exceedingly precarious and uncertain, depending entirely on the will of a majority of the Legislature. The principle, if I understand it, is this: after the Legislature has incorporated a company of men, and endowed it with certain privileges, a future Legislature may destroy its charter and confiscate its effects, for any act by it made penal. Now, sir, carry this principle out, and where would it stop? There is a vast portion of the lands of North Carolina, the titles of which are traceable back to a gift from the State: and if your principle be carried out, the Assembly may at any time revoke the gift, and thousands of innocent purchasers and inheritors would be divested of their estates without any equivalent, and without even the form of a trial. The same may also be said of negro property: this too might be swept away by legislative edicts, and soon we would be in a state of anarchy and confusion, compared to which the civil wars in Rhode Island were a mere child's play. Immense numbers of purchasers for a valuable consideration would find their estates vanishing by a species of Legislative magic; the whole property of the country would be set afloat without titles and without owners; society would be broken up, and wild Anarchy would reign over the chaotic mass, while the wretched subjects of her rule might well turn their eyes to the Russian Despotism, or the barbarous States of Tripoli and Algiers, as a happy Asylum, a country of Laws, even though they were severe and tyranous. It is matter for sincere gratitude in every holder of property in the State that a measure of such fearful import was checked at once; and while all are praising with deep and heart-felt emotions the efforts of those patriots who crushed the monster, they are also remembering with bitterness and reproaches, the authors of the scheme. We may, indeed, congratulate ourselves that you have done so little; and I do most sincerely trust that the memory of the dreadful steep, on whose crumbling edge we so lately stood, will long be cherished by the people of North Carolina, and handed down to their children and their children's children, to warn and instruct them. Can you now, sir, deny your right to the title of Destructives? Can you see aught of difference between your quixotic war on corporations, and the assaults in other parts on other institutions of the country? Are they not all the brood of the same dam: mischievous spirits, spewed out of the same great beast, and scattered through society, attacking every wholesome law, blaspheming every sacred maxim, and stirring all the bitterest gall of human nature, setting man against man, and dividing houses against themselves? Sir, you are a man of much philosophic leisure, being now, by the kindness of your friends, entirely disburdened of the weight of Government affairs, and let me ask you, has it not occurred to you that all portions of society are

"Parts of the same stupendous whole;"

all made by the Wise Governor of the Universe dependent on each other, and intended therefore, to dwell together in harmony, as members of the same family, mutually aiding and comforting each other? If so, does it not follow that it is our duty, as well as our interest, to weed out all causes of discord, curb every feeling of hostility, and carefully encourage and cultivate charity, concord and social feeling? If in the shades of retirement you have discovered these great principles in the social Economy of Nature, what is your opinion of those who proclaim war against them; whose study and aim is to array the classes against each other, turn to wormwood the milk of human kindness, sever the social ligaments that bind us together and make us all beasts of prey, hunting down and devouring each other? How would you characterise the vocation of those whose bent and desire are to harrow up all the fierce impulses of our nature and lash the passions into furious strife, that on the angry surge that sweeps away the fabrics of law and order, they might ride into power? Are not such men the pests of society, and odious to every well-wisher of our race? Now what was the sum and substance of all the wrath and fury expended at our last Legislature on the Democratic side: of all the speeches, preambles and resolutions? They were all the offspring of that spirit of strife and discord, so much opposed to good government; they all had a tendency to set the various classes and interests of the country, in an attitude of hostility: to awaken and foster dangerous prejudices and engender distrust and hatred. Are you not now satisfied that here as elsewhere, your party are Destructives? I recommend you to think over these things, at your leisure, and ponder them well; the effort will, at least, occasion a momentary forgetfulness of defeat and blasted ambition.

GRANVILLE.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To William H. Bayne, Editor of the North Carolinian:

SIR: In your paper of last week you have published an editorial article on the Bank of Cape Fear, which deserves the severest animadversion of all those who are at all familiar with the concerns of that institution.

You have (in a hasty moment, I have no doubt, and under the influence of strong partizan feelings,) given expression to sentiments you do not and cannot, as an intelligent man, feel. You have placed yourself in an extremely unpleasant situation. You must be totally ignorant of the concerns of the Bank, which in an Editor is inexcusable, or you have given utterance to sentiments which you must know to be totally untrue. In either event, you have shewn yourself unfit to direct public opinion, and unworthy of the confidence of that public which you profess to inform. Such a statement, coming from a source entitled to credit, might create distrust among the people, and thereby derange the currency of a whole State. You need not flatter yourself, however, that such will be the effect of your incendiary publication. The community in which your paper chiefly circulates, are too well informed upon the subject to give the least credence to any thing *you* may say upon the Banking institutions of the country. *Your friends deride the idea that your remarks will be believed*, and your foes are indignant at the exhibition of so much ignorance and folly. You have, however, advised your readers that the notes of this institution should not be held long—that it may turn out as the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. States did. You know, you must know, in spite of your malice and ignorance, that such an insinuation is false and unfounded. Your spleen and envy towards individuals has carried you too far. You seek to protect yourself from the shafts of truth behind the walls of a corporation which you have unfairly, ungenerously, and unmanly attempted to injure in the estimation of the public. Such an act towards an individual, would be considered by the world as the basest and foulest slander, and he who could perpetrate such an act, the basest slanderer. You owe it, sir, to yourself, to the community in which you live, to your Democratic friends to whom you are indebted for your support, publicly to retract the assertions you have made. That you will direct those by whom you are surrounded, or even inform them either on general or local affairs, I cannot admit; but that your remarks may be read by those far removed from the means of information, and affect their conduct and their opinions, I can easily imagine,—and it is this, and this alone that induces me thus to address you. So I am no partizan; I can view things as they are, and can easily *conceive what men ought to be—honest, candid, fair, upright, intelligent, true.*

If in a moment of excitement, expressions fall that are unfair or untrue, on the return of reason, the fair and honorable *mind* should be made, without delay or hesitation. I trust that such will characterize you in your editorial labors, and that at the end of another week, we will see the proper atonement for the transgresions of the present.

Q.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To Mister Bain, the man what prints the North Carolinian:

MISTER EDITUR: I was amazinly glad to see how cute you fixed off that Bank shin in your last paper. What right has a man or a Bank to have kredit or character? I goes for pullin 'em all down; and the furst three dollar note I can hook find, I don't intend to keep it an hour before I go right off and brake the Bank maken 'em shell out the speshe for it; and I know you'll do so too. You're not the man to advise one think to your Loky folks friends and do different yourself. And I a copper to-day, and staked the cash in spe she, that you hadnt a dollar in hand or you be down on the shavin shop like a duck on a June bug. I hope sum time or other before the Bank's chartur xpires to pay you what I O U for subscription, and then youll have a chance to brake 'em.

But that aint what I'm after now. There a man lives by me who's got lands and negers by hard work, and such ways of gittin rich you know is vulgar, and he pays his debts, and people is willin to trust him and would as live have his note as specie. His lands and niggers, you know, are worth what they used to was, but like the Bank stock you tell off, is depreheated per cent. Now I want to know if you don think this is a suspishus cirkumstance—Whether you don't think that sum of his lands is rotten in Denmark, and whether his niggers won't rot too, like you say the Bank is rotten? If you do, just tell the folks that he's broke, and tell em to hurry in with his notes, and make him pay em all off, and prehaps you can help me to brake him in fact. I want him broke any how, for I hate every body what's rich and respectable as bad as you do, and go for pullin em down, so that you and I may get above em. Pleas let me hear from you. Kan't you lend me a quarter? I am particular in need of one just now. Yours frute,

SIMON SHEEPSTEELER.

Nota Bena.—Do tell me whar you hain from: you know so much more than common peepel that you must be from furren parts. I heerd Mister K— and Mister S— and Mister McN— say to-day that your peace couldn't hurt nothin, because nobody would believe what you say about it. I thought them was good Lokay folkys. What did they turn Whigs?

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to a few facts respecting this young and interesting Institution, designed for the promotion of Literature, Science, sound Morality, and the Christian Religion.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.—Some years previous to the Revolutionary War, the Presbyterian population residing in the upper part of North Carolina, principally between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, projected the plan of a College for the institution of their youth in the liberal sciences and arts. Coming from a land where learning was valued and its importance known, these emigrants, like their brethren in Virginia and Pennsylvania, paid primary attention to Schools, Academies and Colleges, together with the worship of God according to the Gospel, as the foundation of a lasting freedom in the community they formed.

The College was located at Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, and went into operation under the Rev. Alexander McWharter. A charter, obtained for it under the name of *Queen's College*, from the Colonial Legislature, was negatived by the King, and the second time obtained, was the second time negatived. The College, or School, went on, being supported by the community, without any permanent funds, for some years, and was the centre of education in the upper part of the State,—being the *first attempt* at a College in the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Caruthers, in his Life of Dr. Caldwell, makes it very plain that the population of the upper country of North Carolina was determined for independence at a very early period. The Convention assembled in Charlotte made their Declaration May 20th, 1775.—*the first open Declaration of Independence* in what are now the United States. The patrons of the College, in the enthusiasm of the day, changed the name of the institution to *Liberty Hall*—the draftsman of the Declaration being the President of the institution.

Some years after, the Legislature of the State granted a charter for *Liberty Hall Academy*, but made no endowment. The course of instruction was liberal and thorough; and at its close, certificates, signed by the President and Officers of the Board, were granted to such students as acquitted themselves honorably. During the invasion of N. Carolina, the exercises of the Academy were suspended, and the Hall was converted into barracks for the British troops. After the war, it was again opened and continued for some years. For want of funds to meet the emergencies of institutions of learning, and the attention of the public being turned to Princeton for a complete education, the Academy dwindled in importance, and finally became extinct as a chartered institution, after having educated some eminent men of the last generation.

ITS ORIGIN AND NAME.—The Presbytery of Concord, embracing the region principally engaged in the first College, at their regular Spring Meeting, held at Prospect Church in Rowan county, 1835, made a move for the erection and endowment of a College, to be located somewhere in the beautiful region occupied by the Presbyterian population in the upper part of Carolina. In the Fall of the same year, the Presbyteries of Bethel, in South Carolina, and of Morganton, now a constituted part of Concord, united in the undertaking. Vigorous mea-

sures were taken for collecting funds, and putting up the necessary buildings. The location was fixed in the Northern part of Mecklenburg county, near the counties of Iredell, Rowan, and Cabarrus.

It received its name from Gen. *Davidson*, a patriot of the Revolution, a man of influence, and, as tradition says, more beloved than any other man in the country,—who fell a victim to his patriotism, on the banks of the Catawba, a few miles from the site of the College, at the hands of a Tory, by a rifle ball, while resisting the invasion by the British army. His relations and connections were among the most liberal donors to the College.

Its Organization.—The first election of Professors took place in October 1835. The College went into operation on the 1st Monday in March 1837, under the instructions of Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., President; Rev. P. J. Sparrow, Professor. These gentlemen, with a Tutor, Mr. Johnson, were all the instructers required for some years.

Between the time of the first election and the opening of the College, funds to a considerable amount were collected, and brick buildings put up, consisting of a handsome College Hall, in the centre of an area, two dwelling houses for the accommodation of the Faculty, a Steward's house and hall, and dormitories for the Students on two sides of a parallelogram forming the area.

Funds of the College.—Besides the College buildings and grounds, and the adjacent farm, there is one endowed Professorship of $20 000, paid in, and about one-fourth part of the endowment of a second, designed to be of the same amount.

There is a debt upon the College, for the liquidation of which it is thought a sufficient amount of available subscriptions are secured.

Faculty and Students.—The success of the institution has been equal to that of any infant College in our country.

By the Catalogue printed in the Fall of 1842, it appears there were 48 Students connected with the College, and 13 with the Preparatory School. Since the Catalogue was made out, there has been a considerable accession, and more Students are expected this Spring.

At the Commencement in July 1842 the number of Graduates was *eight*, making in all *thirty-one* since the College was opened.

From the commencement of the College exercises, Manual Labor formed a constituent part of the internal regulations and discipline. The Students, without distinction, were expected to labor some hours every week-day on the farm. For this labor they received a liberal compensation in a deduction from their bills for board, which were rated very low before the deduction was made. After about four years' trial, the system was modified,—none being now compelled to labor, while those who voluntarily labor, receive a liberal compensation.

The Faculty of the College is composed as follows: Rev. Samuel Williamson, President, and Professor of Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Rhetoric; Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, Professor of Languages; and Mortimer Johnson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Faculty is furnished by the College with a small Library of between 300 and 400 volumes, and a well chosen Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, selected by Professor Sparrow.

Its Charter.—The Legislature of the State, in the year 1838, granted a Charter, with ample powers, for fifty years, to the Board chosen by the Presbyteries to manage the College, and hold property to the amount of $200,000, and exempting from taxes College lands not exceeding 500 acres.

Vacancies in the Board to be supplied by the Presbyteries that founded the College, and *such other Presbyteries as they may associate with themselves* in the management of the College.

The election of President, Professors Tutors, and all other officers, is vested in the Presbyteries.

Qualifications for Office.—By Article 1st, Section 3d, of the Constitution, no one is eligible to the office of Trustee, "but such as are members in full communion in the Presbyterian Church." By Article 2d, Section 2d, it is provided that "no person shall be inducted into the office of Teacher or Professor, but a member of a Presbyterian Church in full communion."

By Article 2d, Section 3d, it is provided that "the Teachers and Professors shall, on their inauguration, enter into the following obligations, viz: I do sincerely believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice: I do sincerely adopt the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, as faithfully exhibiting the doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures: I do sincerely approve and adopt the Form of Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in these United States of America: I do solemnly engage not to teach any thing that is opposed to any doctrine contained in the Confession of Faith, nor to oppose any of the fundamental principles of the Presbyterian Church government, while I continue a Teacher or Professor in this Institution."

The Morality of the Students.—The safeguards of the morality of the Students are found, 1st. In the character of the Board of Trustees, who are expected to be religious men, and of the Faculty, who are required to be men of information, morality, and religion.

2d. In the requirements made of the Students by the Constitution. "By Article 5th, Section 1st, they are required to attend public prayers each morning and evening, and preaching and Bible recitations on the Sabbath. By Article 6th, Section 1st, a prerequisite for admission is, testimonials of good moral character, and signing the following pledge: "I hereby subscribe to the laws of this institution, and promise obedience to the same, so long as I remain a Student of the institution." By Section 2d, a Student may not be absent from College without the permission of some one of the Faculty. By Section 3d, a Student is forbidden to play at any game of hazard or chance, or use any kind of intoxicating drink, or indulge in profane or obscene language. By Section 4th, a strict conformity to College rules is required of all Students without exception.

3d. By the provision of the Charter, Section 9th is as follows: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to set up or continue any gaming or billiard table, or any device whatever for playing at any game of chance or hazard, by whatever name called, or to exhibit any sleight of hand, theatrical or equestrian performances, dramatic recitations, rope or wire dancing, or other itinerant natural or artificial curiosities, or to receive or use any license to retail spirituous liquors, or otherwise to sell, give, or to convey, to the Students of said College, any intoxicating liquors, within two miles of the said College, without the special permission in writing of the Faculty of said College. The penalty is $200, recoverable at a Civil Court.

Course of Studies.—1st. In order to enter College, the Student must be versed in English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, Mair's Introduction, Cæsar's Commentaries, and the Bucolics and Æneads of Virgil, Greek Testament and Minora.

2d. *Freshman Class*—Sallust, Virgil's Georgics, Græca Minora, Cicero's Orations, Græca Majora, Bourdon's Algebra, and Exercises in writing Latin.

3d. *Sophomore Class.*—Livy, Græca Majora, Algebra, Horace' Odes and Satires, Mensuration, and Geometry.

4th. *Junior Class.*—Horace, Cicero, Rhetoric and Logic, Trigonometry, Surveying, Tacitus, Homer, Astronomy, and Moral Philosophy.

5th. *Senior Class.*—Chemistry, Analytical Geometry, Græca Majora, (the Tragedians,) Mental and Natural Philosophy.

Expenses of the College.—The Board at the Steward's hall is at the rate of $6 per month. Tuition is $15 per Session, or $30 per year,—no charge for room rent.

Vacations during the months of February and August. Regular time of admission 1st of March and 1st of September.

The doors are opened for the admission of all duly qualified persons, to receive the advantages of the instruction imparted by the officers of the College.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register, Presbyterian, Watchman of the South, and Charleston Observer, are requested to copy the above.

The United States brig *Boxer*, arrived at Matanzas on the 19th February, reports having chased and fired into a schooner, supposed to be a pirate, off the Isle of Pines, without being able to come up with her.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15. 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The rejection of Messrs. Cushing and Wise appears to give very great satisfaction to both parties, Whig and Loco. Nearly all persons seem to regard the first as having precluded himself from all favor by his corrupt course in Congress; and the last as being entirely unfit for the place to which Mr. Tyler considered him so eminently qualified. So much for the nominees themselves.

As to the manner of their nomination, thrice in succession, without an hour's intermission, and without the slightest change of circumstances to induce a change of the decision, it is naturally regarded with indignation, as the impudent effort of a weak Executive to dragoon an independent branch of the Government into a compliance with his will. Mr. Tyler's own course, under somewhat similar circumstances, most emphatically condemns him. When Gen. Jackson's nominations were rejected, he waited till another session of the Senate, when with the aid of changes in that body, he was enabled to carry his favorites through. But on that occasion, no one was louder in denunciation of the indignity thus put upon the Senate, than John Tyler himself, who was then a member of that body. Unfortunately, the country sustained Gen. Jackson in that, as in every other encroachment which marked his reign. Mr. Tyler had probably vanity enough to think, that he could go a step beyond the old hero. The experiment has doubtless satisfied him, that he is not quite such a man as Gen. Jackson; and it is fortunate for the country that the experimenter is so insignificant that no party will trouble itself to get up either sympathy or indignation on the occasion.

It is stated that Mr. Spencer was at first rejected as Secretary of the Treasury, but before the decision was communicated to the President, it was strongly urged that he would probably decline to make another nomination, and thus the Treasury Department be left vacant; whereupon the matter was reconsidered, and the nomination confirmed by a majority of one vote.

It is now understood, that neither Mr. Cushing or Mr. Wise will go into the Cabinet, but that both gentlemen will go home and canvass their districts for re-election to Congress. Mr. Wise has already declared himself a candidate.

Mr. Porter, of Pennsylvania, brother to the Governor of that State, has been appointed Secretary of War.

The nomination of Mr. Everett, as Minister to China, was hurriedly made on the last night of the Session, in consequence of the adoption on that night, of a proviso forbidding the payment of a salary to the Minister unless appointed with the advice of the Senate. Mr. Tyler evidently did not intend to trouble the Senate for its advice on the subject, until he was thus "headed," and then he sent in the name of Mr. Everett. It is doubted whether he will leave England for China.

MARYLAND.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 10th, after a session of two months and a half. In the last hours of the session, a bill was passed for the disposal of the State's interest in all the great works of internal improvement, in which she was either a stockholder or a creditor.

No act was passed for dividing the State into Congressional districts, and no U. S. Senator was chosen.

VIRGINIA.—The bill laying off the State into Congressional districts has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is now a law. Taking the vote for President in 1840 as the test by which to judge of the political complexion of each district, there are six of them Whig and nine Democratic. The counties in the 3d district in 1840 gave a Democratic majority of 25, and those in the 8th a Whig majority of 12. In several other districts, the majorities for either party range from 150 to 250 votes.

Mr. Calhoun has been "done for" in Virginia. He is fairly ruled off the track, by the wire-workers in that State. The State Convention of the party met in Richmond a few days ago, and a struggle ensued between the two sections of the so-call'd "Democracy," which resulted in the defeat of the Calhounites, by a majority of about three to one, who thereupon gave up, and the Enquirer announces that all is now quiet and harmonious.

The Convention recommended a National Convention at Baltimore on the 4th Monday in November next, five Delegates to be appointed by each Congressional District.

Mr. Wise has again declared himself a candidate for Congress. His district in 1840 gave a majority for Gen. Harrison of 1446 votes, and many are now calculating strongly upon Mr. Wise's re-election. We are glad to learn from the Richmond Whig, however, that many of the Whigs are determined on bringing out strenuous opposition to him.

THE REVENUE.—Mr. Evans, Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, stated in a speech on the 2d inst., that he believed the revenue of this year, from Customs, would reach fifteen, or even seventeen millions of dollars, instead of thirteen, as estimated by the Administration. His opinion was founded upon the fact, that there was a superabundance of money in the great commercial emporium (New York,) seeking investment. He feared that that superabundance would lead to improper speculation, and would cause to be brought into the country more goods than were necessary for proper and ordinary consumption. Money is exceedingly plenty. The banks in New York have nine millions of specie in their vaults; they cannot lend it out safely at even 5 per cent. It is now going into the commerce of the country. The danger is, that, for the last quarter of this year, the imports will be too large—not for the treasury, but for the interests of the country. He verily believed the whole revenue of the year would exceed $15,000,000. He knew there were counteracting causes; a reduction on the price of the great staple, cotton, for instance. But he expected the price would revive. Large importations of specie had been coming in during the last year. This cannot continue long; goods must come in instead of specie.

Bishop Ives has given notice in the Raleigh Register of his intention to commence his Spring Visitation at Fayetteville on Sunday next the 19th inst., and to go hence to Wilmington on the Sunday following.

THE COMET.—The "strange light," supposed to be the tail of a Comet, mentioned as having been seen at several places at the North and elsewhere, was distinctly visible here last evening. The head, or Comet, was not visible.

SUICIDAL POLICY.—The Locofoco Legislature of Alabama, in districting the State for Members of Congress, adopted the White basis, excluding the Federal numbers, as fixed by the Constitution of the United States, which has always been regarded by the South as one of the vital provisions of that instrument. The advantage gained to the party by this monstrous violation of their own national rights, is that they thereby secure to themselves a greater proportion than they would otherwise be entitled to, of the Representatives in Congress—North Alabama, in which there are but few slaves, being strongly Locofoco, and South Alabama, with great numbers of slaves, as strongly Whig. By the act as passed, the Northern section will gain a member or two, to which they are not properly entitled, and the Southern lose one or two to which they are entitled. The subject is properly treated in the following article from the East Alabamian:

THE WORK OF VILLAINY COMPLETED.

The House of Representatives of Alabama have at length adopted the Resolution, sent it from the Senate, under which the Congressional Districts of the State are laid off on the basis of an apportionment of the White Population alone; *thus solemnly and most emphatically repudiating that provision of the National Constitution, which allows to the South, a representation of three-fifths of her slave population*—and putting into the hands of *Northern* Abolitionists, a fire-brand to be used for the destruction of the South.

We confess we are at a loss for words with which to express the indignation which we feel at this outrage of the Constitution, of precedent and prudence. It is a deed of Jacobinism for which, in our opinion, every man who aided or abetted it, deserves richly to be hanged. Yes!—it is needless to "measure terms" and mince phrases, when speaking of an act so atrocious—every man who participated in that work of incendiarism, as well deserves the halter, as the emissary of the Northern Abolitionism faction, who is detected in the distribution of sedition tracts, among our slaves. In fact, the blow which the Democratic majority, in the State Legislature, has just struck at the most conservative feature of the Constitution, will do more towards levelling Southern Institutions in the dust, than the combined efforts of all the avowed Abolitionists in the world, could have done in twenty years. That majority has cast away from the people of Alabama, their best protection, their chief reliance,—the Shield of the Constitution; virtually declaring the State to be in favor of an immediate excision of the Protective clause. With what show of consistency, can the Democratic members of Congress, who shall be elected under this Resolution, meet the champions of Anti-Slavery upon the floor of the Representative Hall? In all arguments upon this most vital question, they will be told—"gentlemen, *you* have no interest in this matter, adverse to the North: *you* do not represent in any degree, the slave holding interest; *you represent a State which has solemnly declared that she does not wish her slave-holding interest to be represented here.*" They will find then, that by this mad act our asinine Legislature has broken the hitherto firm and impenetrable phalanx of Southern opposition, and that the work of Abolition has been half accomplished.

It avails nothing that the chief of this measure was not intended to be produced, but arises out of it, as an incidental consequence. It matters not that the demented Demagogues who enacted it, wished *only* to monopolize for their party, the political power of the State. They are responsible to the people of Alabama *and to the whole South*, for promoting the cause of Abolition, either *by their stupidity or their treachery*. The effect of the Resolution in fixing the political character of the State Representation in Congress, when placed in contrast with its other mischievous results and bearings, is a secondary consideration—is not worth talking about—is a pitiful piece of party trickery, as contemptible as its movers and advocates. We would have preferred that Alabama should never have sent another Whig to Congress than that her Legislature should thus have thrown her into the arms of her fanatical enemies. And the mere loss to the Whig Party of its fair proportion of political power we consider as an evil utterly insignificant, when compared with the lasting bad consequences which must follow the sacrifice of a most important constitutional principle.

Green W. Caldwell, late Representative in Congress from the Mecklenburg District, has declined being a candidate for re-election.

Dr. M. Mac Lean has retired from the Editorial charge of the Cheraw Gazette, and it will hereafter be conducted by Mr. John Stubbs. It will advocate the election of Mr. Calhoun.

Our exchange papers mention several recent instances of persons being burnt to death by their clothes taking fire. And we learn that two sad accidents of that kind have occurred in this county within a week or two past—one of a grown woman slave, and another of a negro boy about 5 years of age.

The Massachusetts Locofoco Convention has nominated Mr. Van Buren, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Gov. Fairfield has been elected U. S. Senator from Maine, in the place of the Hon. Ruel Williams, resigned. Both Locos.

Wheat has risen at Chicago and Buffalo full 25 per cent. It now sells at those places at 50 to 52 cents. Low enough still.

250,000 hogs have been killed and cured at Cincinnati this season, worth about two millions of dollars. About one half were put up on foreign account, for the English and French markets.

"*A Democrat*" came to hand too late for this week's paper. It shall appear in our next.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

By Ruffin, C. J., in Barnard's Adm. *v.* Jordan's Adm. from Pasquotank, directing a new trial. Also, in Collins *v.* Benbury, from Chowan, directing a new trial. Also, in State *v.* McEntire, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Lamb *v.* Williams, from Currituck, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the matter of Bostick and others, in Equity, from Richmond, declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in Long *v.* Norcom, in Equity, from Perquimons, directing a decree for Plaintiff.

By Daniel, J., in *den ex dem.* Davis *v.* Abbott, from Camden, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Skinner *v.* Lamb, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Roberts & Roach *v.* Green's Ex'rs. and others, in Equity from Rockingham, directing a decree for Plaintiff.

By Gaston, J., in Jacobs *v.* Locke, in Equity, from Iredell, directing an inquiry.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Spencer, the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, entered on the duties of his office yesterday. We think it due to truth to say, that, whatever objections may justly lie against Mr. Spencer politically, his intellectual capacity, promptness of decision, and untiring application, fit him in a more than ordinary degree for the arduous duties of the department to which he has been appointed.

James Madison Porter, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President Secretary for the Department of War, in the place of Mr. Spencer, and yesterday entered on the discharge of his duties.—*Nat. Int.*

Office-Seekers.—We understand that there is a great press upon the President, just now, of persons seeking, under professions of personal devotion to him, to procure the removal of persons from official employments who are suspiciously suspected of not being quite so abject in their idolatry of power as those who want their places. This affluence of suitors for Presidential favor does not surprise us much, because, for some time past, intimations have been rife in the newspapers that a very extensive sweep from office of suspected persons was to take place soon after the adjournment of Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

All Gone!—The Literary Board, our readers are aware, is authorized by law to loan out the surplus funds of that Board as they accrue. We learn from the last Raleigh Register, that the Board no longer have any such surplus to loan—$50,000 having been taken from it to pay the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company, and $20 000 kept as a reserved fund to meet the wants of our State Government. This is the way the people's treasury is swallowed up by an irresponsible corporation.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

And pray, Mr. "Jeffersonian," by whose order was it, that this $50,000 was "swallowed up" as you style it? Was it not invested by direction of your never-to-be-forgotten, Loco Foco Terrapin Assembly? Had you not *a majority* in each House, and could they not have kept it in the hands of the Literary Board to loan out, had they been disposed to do so? But, perhaps, this rebuke of the Legislature was only intended for the Van Buren wing of the majority. If so, we must leave its defence to the "Standard."—*Register.*

Mr. Buchanan has replied to a letter addressed to him by some of his Pennsylvania friends, in which, speaking of Democratic candidates for the coming Presidential election, he remarks, that he would resign his pretensions *if* he could thus secure harmony, and that "in his opinion the candidate who would either intrigue or personally electioneer for the Presidency raises a strong presumption that he is unworthy of it." Should he himself be nominated by the "Democracy of Pennsylvania," with unanimity enough to give moral force to the act, he says he should "feel that he ought not to counteract their wishes."

Kentucky.—The news from this State is of a most cheering character, and tells well for the honest and upright feeling of her people. The Legislature have passed a bill, *by a very large majority*, laying a tax of fifteen cents, five to go to the sinking fund, which secures the punctual payment of the interest on her State debt. This is the right mode, and is in striking contrast with the doings in Ohio, where, instead of taxing, they have issued $2,000,000 of relief notes, thereby greatly increasing the State debt, and the amount of interest to be paid annually. Whenever a State pays her interest by the issue of fresh bonds, instead of resorting to taxation, the downfall of her credit, sooner or later, is inevitable.

Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Chicago Land Sale.—The Chicago (Illinois) Express of the 16th ultimo says: "Land to the amount in value of $86,215 36 was sold at the recent land sale in this city. The tracts were situated in the counties of Kane, DeKalb, Kendall, DuPage, and Cook, and they comprise some of the finest land in the Union. Of course much had been previously entered by pre-emption. About 600,000 acres were offered at the land sale, but about 70,000 only sold. This result is to be attributed mainly to the extreme scarcity of money. Fine well improved farms remain unpurchased; but no one will have the hardihood, we suspect, to interfere with the rights of the claimants."

As a fact illustrative of the abundance of money in New York, the Express states that one bank in Wall street has one million six hundred thousand dollars in specie on hand, and is a creditor bank to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. The same bank has a circulation of only a little over three hundred thousand dollars. This bank could extend its line of discount if it could find the securities, to two millions of dollars.

The price of Flour (says the New York Express) is as low now as it has been for forty-five years. Indeed there is but one time within that whole period when it was so low as it is now, and that was in 1821, when the average was $4 25. The average price at the present time, if we include Southern and all other descriptions, is about the same. The highest export of Flour was in 1841, which was one million nine hundred thousand barrels. That the receipts of Flour will be large here this season, there can be no doubt. The productions of the West cannot better be illustrated than by giving the receipts at two important points, viz:

	New Orleans.	*Cleveland.*
1833	233,742	98,302
1834	345,831	105,326
1835	286,534	132,319
1836	287,232	137,431
1837	253,500	203,691
1838	320,208	287,465
1839	434,984	264 887
1840	482,523	505,461
1841	496,194	441,425
1842	439,688	493,711

The Late Congress.—On Friday, the last day of the late session of Congress, one of the members of the House handed an album to Mr. John Quincy Adams, from a lady, with a request that he would favor her with his autograph signature, with an additional line or two of his writing. The head of the page on which he was requested to place his name was embellished with an engraved vignette, representing a man weeping by the side of a grave-stone. Mr. A. took his pen, and, amid the noise and confusion of the House, wrote beneath the picture the following

IMPROMPTU.

Afflicted mourner! streams they tear
Because thy country's gallant band,
Columbia's chieftains gathered here,
No more shall rule thy native land!
Cease to lament their hapless doom;
Engrave their deeds upon that stone;
Inscribe their glory on the tomb,
And leave them with it all alone!

We learn from reliable sources that vessels drawing 15 feet may now be carried cleanly over the Main Bar of the Cape Fear river at ordinary tides. The impression has been that not more than 13½ feet could be found there. The captain of the British brig Southampton, hence for Liverpool, advised his consignee that his vessel drew 13 feet in going out and that he had 2 feet to spare over the Bar.—*Wilmington Chron.*

Mr. Van Buren has been here for a week past. He has grown enormously fat since the people turned him out to grass. It is understood that his friends are busy in cooking up a Legislative nomination for him. He himself is prodigal of his bows and smiles to the influential men in the Senate and Assembly.

American's Letter from Albany.

Tylerism.—The editor of the Penn Yan Democrat hoisted the Tyler flag one morning last week, and in the evening of the same day, was soliciting signatures to a petition that he might be appointed Post Master. The Captain ought to favor him, certainly.

A Good Name.—The Whig Press of North Carolina have named the present Legislature of that State, "The Terrapin Assembly," in consequence of its having passed at its late session, a most important Public Act, (and *the* most important of the session,) prohibiting the taking of *terrapins* in Pamlico Sound by citizens of other States. By the way, that measure smacks of "*Protection*," and is decidedly anti-democratic and violative of the spirit of "Free-trade." What would *Mr. Calhoun* say to it? Most assuredly, it is opposed to "*Virginia abstractions*" (of North Carolina Terrapins,)—and we are surprized that it found favor with Strict Constructionists. We would like to have the thing explained. The next thing we shall hear of, will be restrictive legislation on the subject of *herrings and huckle-berries.*—*East Alabamian.*

During Mr. Clay's passage from Vicksburg to Jackson, (Miss.) the car in which he and his escort were seated, ran off the track while the train was under full headway, and jumped along the cross timbers for a quarter of a mile, when it broke down without the slightest injury to any one. Mr. C. and his friends then took seats in another car, and proceeded safely to Jackson. A ball was given to him in the theatre at Jackson on the evening of the 21st.

N. O. Bulletin.

The African Squadron.—The African Squadron it is said is to have a greater accession of force than was contemplated prior to the appearance of the late speech of Sir Robert Peel. It was intended to send out Commodore Perry in a sloop of war, with a few brigs or schooners, but, it is thought now expedient to give him a frigate.

Throw away the last new novel, (says a writer in a late number of the Boston Quarterly Review.) Go with me through these dark lanes, blind courts, into the damp cellars and unfurnished garrets, where poverty, vice, and crime are crowded together, layer upon layer, where breeds the corruption that pollutes our moral atmosphere. Here, my friend, is a volume that may excite you—here is a work which you may read. Forget your luxury; forget your luxurious ease; blush for your repinings, your sentimental whimperings, your vapors and indigestion, and remember that you are men and women, and that it is our business to make this earth a paradise, and every human heart a meet temple for the living God.

A Touching Incident.—A Boston editor thus describes an incident which passed under his observation on Friday last: "A little girl, about seven years of age, was sitting at the corner of Washington and State streets, upon a small pine box, with a basket by her side, containing some half dozen apples, which she was patiently waiting to sell, though her little form trembled from head to foot with the cold, which was most severe. The little half-clad object fortunately met the eye of a boy not more than eight years old, dressed in the richest style of the day, even to an unusual extent, who stopped before her, and, taking a rich kerchief from his own neck, tied it snugly about hers, and tripped away."

A Heavy Verdict.—Eight thousand dollars damages has been rendered by a Jury of Tompkins county circuit (New York) for a breach of promise of marriage. The parties to the suit were Mary Conrad and Josiah B. Williams, both of the village of Ithaca.

MARRIED,

In Franklin county, on the 22d February, by the Rev. James Jamieson, Mr. THOMAS N. FALSTON, of Warren county, to Miss ELIZABETH PERRY, daughter of Bennet Perry, Esq.

On the 9th ultimo, by the Rev. Jesse Moreland, Mr. JAMES M. SHEPHERD, of Granville, Jackson County, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Judd Strother, Esq., of Smith County, Tenn.

DIED,

On Thursday last, EDMUND, infant son of Mr. Jas. G. Cook.

At Macon, Georgia, on the 1st instant, Mr. GEO. C. McNEILL, formerly merchant of this place.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY, aged 63 years.

At Long Creek, in New Hanover county, on the 2d inst., Mr. BENJAMIN LARKINS, aged 42.

In Bladen county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. LUCY ANN McNAUGHTON, wife of Mr. John McNaughton, aged 20 years.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. George D. Hubbard as a Tailor Shop, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be found at all times giving his entire attention to his business. He will manufacture

BOOTS & SHOES

At the shortest notice, of the best materials and workmanship, having a number of experienced workmen in his employ.

☞ Money being scarce, making the times hard, I will reduce my prices to suit the times.

It would please me very much to have all my old customers call and settle their accounts and leave their orders for more work.

Repairing done as usual—well.

THOMAS J. JOHNSON.

March 11, 1843. 45-3w

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 3.—Schr. Elizabeth from Charleston. 4.—Brig Osage from Demarara. 6.—Schrs. Chappelle from St. Thomas, Southerner from New York; Brig Belle from New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.—Brig Ann Maria for New York; Schrs. Elizabeth for Gaudaloupe, Alaric for N. York, Jonas Smith for do. 7.—Schrs. Exchange for Charleston, Ontario for New Orleans, Peruvian for Baltimore, Hylas for Wilmington, Del.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 15.

Prandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto. apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	4½ a 5	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 5½	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn.	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	14 a 16	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	8
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 2½
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅞ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—*Cotton.*—Since our last there has been but very little cotton in market. Sales are readily made at 5 to 5½.

Flour.—Sales from the wagons at 4, 4¼, and 4⅜; as to quality. Very little offering.

Tobacco.—Sales have been made at 2½ to 2¾ for good passed; Refuse at 1½ to 1¾.

Bacon.—A small supply in market; sales are easily effected at 4½ to 5.

Grain.—Corn 45 to 50; Oats 30; Peas 40 to 50.

Spirits.—Whiskey, in demand, at 25 to 30; Brandy, Apple, scarce, 35 to 40; Peach, 40 to 45.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 8.

Steam Mil. Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 50 a 5 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timbe. 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 75 a 4 00; Corn, 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 25.

Naval Stores.—Since last report upwards of 15,000 barrels turpentine have been sold; the greater part at 1 90, the balance at 1 92. Considerable tar has also been sold at 77 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A lot of superior long timber, brought about 5½; ordinary kinds sell at 2½, 3, and 3½ dollars, generally on a credit. No sale reported of boards of any description. A raft of scantling brought 3½. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves at 6 and 6½. Sales of shingles at 75 cts. to 1 00.

Corn.—A river cargo brought 55 to 60 cts.

With the exception of turpentine there is but little doing in any article.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 7.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4½ to 6¼—principal sales 4¾ to 5½. Corn 45 to 50. Bacon 4½ to 5½.

Cotton at Charleston, 4½ to 7½ cents; sales limited. Flour 4 25 to 4 37½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 to 7.

At Augusta, Cotton 3⅜ to 5½.

At New York, Cotton 4½ to 8.

☞ The Rev. John H. Pearce, by Divine Permission, will deliver a Lecture this Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Theatre.

March 15.

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.

On the River,

10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 3, 1843. 45tf

IMPORTANT

TRUST SALE.

ON the 19th of April next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Farq'd Campbell, on Upper Little River in Cumberland county. By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by said Campbell, bearing date Feb'y 28, 1843, to secure the payment of all his just and lawful debts, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, 13 likely young NEGRO SLAVES, 1 fine family Carriage and Harness; also, Horses, Mules, a stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also 1 Wagon and Gear, 1 Cart, all his Farming utensils, household and kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, with sundry other articles common to a plantation and family, on a credit of six months, (with interest from date,) for all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes, with approved security, before the property is removed.

Also, if not disposed of before, three tracts of valuable River Land, which Mr. Campbell will show to those wishing to purchase. Terms made to accommodate purchasers.

Those having claims against Mr. Campbell, will present them to me immediately, otherwise they will be debarred a dividend, according to a provision made in the Deed requiring them to be presented in a short time. The claimants are respectfully requested to attend the sale, and run the property so as to meet the debts in full. Those indebted should settle immediately. To avoid any odious or unjust preferences, the claims are to be paid pro rata.

All or as much of the above named property will be sold, as will satisfy all the just and lawful claims.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, *Trustee.*

March 15, 1843. 45-ts

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden *vs.* James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

William Reeves *vs.* Jeremiah Reeves and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Haws, Edward Reeves, Jane Harris, Betsey Reeves, James Cassidy and wife Nancy, David Reeves, James Reeves, and Edward Henry, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in February, 1843.

[45-6wpd] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Amonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Pipeine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 2, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS.

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candles,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash,* or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and inslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1, 1843.

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes.) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. King Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates,* for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.

ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.

BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

DICKSON EVANS, M. D.,

Eclectic,

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He discloses the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1843. 38tf

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Maiden Lane, recently occupied by the late George B. Atkins. For terms, apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 30, 1843. 39tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and of all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.
For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
6 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30 tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.

THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash,* the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clara by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisey by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Children—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

ALEXANDER McPHAITER

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on Thursday, the 15th day of March next, THREE NEGROES, viz: a likely young man, about 30 years old, and an old man and woman; Green's patent Straw Cutter, Corn Sheller; one old timber cart, a few sows and pigs, Blacksmith tools, Carpenter's tools, farming implements, 1 loom, spinning wheels, and some Household Furniture, and various other things too tedious to mention. Great bargains to be had. Terms of sale 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any thing is removed.

JAMES EVANS, *Trustee.*

February 21, 1843. 42-4w

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

J. P. & W. L. Covington *vs.* Edmund D. Martin. Original Attachment levied on 233½ acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edmund D. Martin, the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to shew cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr adv. $2 10.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Mary Sutherland *vs.* Neill Sutherland, Daniel Baker and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Edward Long *vs.* John McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in and to a tract of land of three hundred acress, more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Esq., Alamander Hunt, and others, the 18th day of January, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said John McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 41-6w